

WHOLE NUMBER 8.816

Recent Deaths

Sergeant William H. K. Wilcox, one of the oldest and best known members of the Newport police force, died at the Newport Hospital on Sunday after an illness of several weeks, during which he had suffered a great deal and had wasted to a mere shadow of his former self. He had been in rather poor health for some time previous to his removal to the Hospital but had managed to attend to his regular duties until about two months ago.

Sergeant Wilcox was a son of the late John M. Wilcox, and during his early manhood he was employed as a butcher. He was appointed a special policeman on June 24, 1882, and was made a member of the permanent force a few months later, having served continuously since that time with the exception of about three months. On February 6, 1913, he was appointed sergeant by Mayor MacLeod. He had also been messenger of the representative council since 1902.

The record of Sergeant Wilcox was good one. He was recognized as brave and competent officer, who has been active in guarding the city's welfare. He had taken part in the pursuit and capture of a number of prominent criminals, including the car barn robbers after their escape from jail in 1895.

He is survived by a widow and two daughters; also by a sister, Miss Margaret C. Wilcox, a teacher in the public schools. He was a member of Weena Shasit Tribe of Red Men and of Rhod Island Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. J. Elmer Payne of Block Island, the lessee of the steamer New Shoreham, died at his home in East Providence on Sunday after a short illness from pneumonia. He was in his forty-first year. He was born on Block Island, the son of Ray and Maria Channing Payne, and practically all his life had been spent in steamboating in Narragansett Bay. After the retirement of Mr. Martin V. Ball as purser of the little steamer George W. Danielson, Mr. Payne succeeded to that position and continued to run on that line on the New Shoreham was built in 1901. Since that time he had been connected with the new steamer, most of the time as purser. Some three years ago, he leased the steamer from the town and had since conducted the line as an independent enterprise. By energy and ability he was making good, and he given the town the best steamboat service it had ever had.

Mr. Payne was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Atlantic Lodge, F. and A. M., of Stock Island and of Manasses Chapter of the Eastern Star. He was well known throughout the State, being brought into intimate contact with thousands of people in the course of a season. He was universally esteemed and his untimely death was a great shock to his many friends. He is survived by a widow and a child; also by his mother.

Board of Aldermen,

At the session of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening Representatives of the Jamestown & New Perry Company came before the board and talked over the proposed improvement to Market square. They were not disposed to release to the city a full amount of land asked for, but wanted to retain some of it. The matter was referred to the committee on Market square improvements.

Representatives of two fire insurance companies were present at the contract for fireworks at the Fourth of July. They explained their plans at some length, and were told to talk with the committee. Much routine business was disposed of.

The Newport Artillery tendered a complimentary drill and review to Captain Adam G. Clarke of Fort Adams, the affair being held at the Armory Thursday evening. The command put through various drills, all of which were conducted in a commendable manner. Band music followed the review.

Congressmen are less interested in the Washington situation and in the thought about compulsory military service than in the news of their own people.

Mayor Bogie has appointed Sergeant Patrick L. Swenson to Sergeant fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sergeant Wilcox.

Gov. Goodrum and Mr. Bowman of this city express themselves well pleased with the result of the National Convention.

[illegible]

JOS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

RECOMMENDS DR. DAVID KEN- NEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

In a recent issue of the New York Herald Tribune of Sanitation and Hygiene, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially:

"After a careful investigation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver and bladder troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation with its attendant ills, we are free to confess that a more meritorious medicine has never come under the consideration of the chemical and medical experts of the New York Herald Tribune of Sanitation and Hygiene. In fact, after the most searching tests and rigid inquiry into the record of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it becomes a duty to recommend its use in unqualified terms to every reader of this journal whose complaint comes within the list of ailments which this remedy is advertised to cure. We have obtained such overwhelming proof of the efficacy of this specific—have so satisfactorily demonstrated its curative powers through personal experiments—that a case for the interest of our readers leads us to call attention to its great value."

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Time tables showing local and through service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect September 26, 1915.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6.55, 8.15, 9.10, 11.05 A. M., 1.05, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 P. M. Sundays—Leave Newport 8.55, 7.55, 11.05 A. M., 8.55, 5.05, 9.05 P. M.
Middleton and Portsmouth—6.55, 9.10, 11.05 A. M., 1.05, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 P. M.
Providence—8.55, 8.15, 9.10, 11.05 A. M., 1.05, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 P. M.
Hartford—11.05 A. M., 3.05 P. M.
New Bedford—6.55, 8.15, 9.10, 11.05 A. M., 1.05, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 P. M.
Providence (via Fall River)—6.55, 8.15, 9.10, 11.05 A. M., 1.05, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 P. M.

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Spiders are probably the most indispensable workmen in one of the largest English surveying instrument factories. It is their duty to spin the delicate thread which is used for the cross hairs to mark the exact center of the object lens in the surveyor's telescope. Spider web is the only suitable material yet discovered for the cross hairs of surveying instruments. Almost invisible as this fiber is to the naked eye, it is brought up in the powerful lenses of the telescope to the size of a man's thumb, so that all defects, if there happened to be any, would be magnified to such a degree that the web would be useless.

Human hair has been tried, but when magnified it has the apparent dimensions of a rough brown lamp post. Moreover, human hair is transparent, and cross hairs must be opaque.

The spiders produce during a two months' spinning season thousands of yards of web, which is wound upon metal frames and stored away until needed.

A spider "at work" dangles in the air by its invisible thread, the upper end being attached to a metal wire frame which is in the hands of a girl. The girl first places the spider on her hand until the protruding end of the thread has become attached. When the spider attempts to leap to the ground this end is quickly attached to the center of the whirling frame, and as the spider pays out thread this line is wrapped around the frame. Several hundred feet of thread can be removed from a spider at one time.

The spiders are kept in a large room under the supervision of three girls and a forewoman. When not spinning the little workmen are placed in a large wooden cage. Files are the chief article of diet.

During the winter months the spider colony usually dies, so that an entirely new corps of workmen must be recruited. Not every spider will do only large, fat fellows that spin a tough round thread are suitable.

Singularly enough, the girls who have charge of the spiders in this English factory are not in the least afraid of them or their bites. On the contrary, they regard them as pets, are able to tell them apart and to call them by nicknames which humorously describe their appearance or their peculiar habits of work.—New York American.

Formal Peace and War Cycles.

Isaiah had an inspired vision of a time when swords should be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. By the Amphicleian Council the Greeks sought to mitigate wars between the Greek states, though their efforts did not reach as far as the barbarians, as they called the rest of the world. In the eleventh century A. D. a peace movement called the truce of God spread over western Europe. A peace pact was created and conferences were held at Idege, and Christendom dreamed the same dream of peace that it afterward dreamed in the first decade of the twentieth century—a dream from which it was rudely awakened by the Crusades.—Christian Herald.

Dikes and Ditches.

The word "dike" used in connection with flood damage along the Zuyder Zee is etymologically akin to "ditch," the meaning of which is familiar, and for which it is commonly an interchangeable term. But in the sense now employed it of course means an embankment. Holland is the classic land of such dikes, which date from Roman occupation before the Christian era. In the fen neighborhood both ditches and embankments are found. Miles of the latter near the outlet of the Cambridgehire Ouse protect many acres of land reclaimed from the sea.—London Mail.

Ireland's Golden Age.

There need be no "theory" as to the early culture of Ireland. It is a fact, for example, that the Abbey of Clonmacnoise, near Athlone, was once a center of learning so renowned that scholars repaired thither from the ends of Europe, and the great Charlemagne sent it presents. And in the realm of art "The Book of Kells," a Latin copy of the Gospels, executed at that time, had no rival for delicacy of illumination.—London Standard.

Worse Yet.

"My daughter is taking singing lessons, and she keeps up such a terrific yawning that I never go home except to eat and sleep."

"You're in luck. My daughter is taking cooking lessons, and I don't even dare eat at home."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The fire if the hint shows not will be struck.—Shakespeare.

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Changed Words.

The English language presents a large number of words that have been completely changed in their significance since they first came into use. In some cases their meaning has been exactly reversed. A conspicuous example of this is the word "let," which Shakespeare uses several times with the meaning "to hinder." Hamlet explained, "I'll make a ghost of him that lets me," of course "him that stops me."

The word is used in the same sense in the Bible, or in II Thessalonians II, 7—"He who now letteth will let until he be taken out of the way."

"Have" and "unhave" mean exactly the same thing, although at one time to unhave probably meant to reduce confusion to order. Compare the words "valuable" and "invaluable" and "loose" and "unloose."

As used frequently in the Bible "prevent" instead of meaning to "hinder" means to "precede" or "go before," which is, of course, its etymological meaning.—Los Angeles Times.

Do Not Imperil Your Life Needlessly

In the year 1915, 5,271 persons lost their lives through accidents, without authority, on railroad tracks and railroad property.

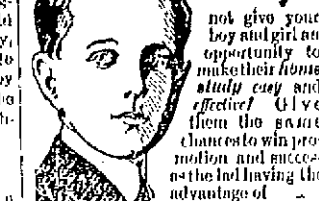
There was a greater toll of death than that of the BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

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Business and Patriotism

A Nonpartisan Appeal to the Nation

The White House
Washington, April 21, 1915

To the Business Men of America:

BESPEAK your cordial co-operation in the patriotic service undertaken by the engineers and chemists of this country under the direction of the Industrial Preparedness Committee of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States.

The confidential industrial inventory you are asked to supply is intended for the exclusive benefit of the War and Navy Departments and will be used in organizing the industrial resources for the public service in national defense.

At my request the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society are graciously assisting the Naval Consulting Board in the work of collecting this data, and I cordially ask your earnest support in the interest of the people and government of the United States. Faithfully yours,

Woodrow Wilson

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Saturday, June 17, 1916.

One hundred and fifty eight years ago next Monday, June 19, 1763, the first number of the MERCURY was issued. From that day to this it has been a weekly and we have every reason to believe a welcome visitor to many thousands of families. It has outlived all of its competitors or associates and is today without question the oldest paper published in America. In these one hundred and fifty eight years it has had no small influence in shaping the affairs of this city, state and nation. The MERCURY has always been the symbol of patriotism, and has been always intensely American. As long ago as 1766, ten years before the battle of Concord and Lexington, that staunch old patriot, Solomon Southwick, the then publisher of the MERCURY, placed at the head of his columns the daring motto, "Undoubtedly by tyrants, we'll die or be free."

Mr. Norman's chances for nomination for Congress from this district are improving every day. He will undoubtedly be nominated and elected. He is just the kind of a man this State needs in Washington.

Candidate Hughes is going to prove himself a good campaigner. He started in on his work in less than one hour after his nomination, and he will keep steadily at it till the polls close on the 7th of November.

Judge Charles Evans Hughes will be in Providence next week to attend Commencement at Brown University. He will come as an alumnus only and will not make a political address. He may be sure of a cordial reception however.

Let's forget it we would call your attention to the fact that on next Tuesday you can vote yes or no on an amended charter for the city of Newport. This amendment is a vast improvement on the charter we now have and we believe that it will be a good thing for the city to adopt it.

The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis did the expected, nominated Wilson and Marshall for President and Vice President by acclamation. Bryan is still much in evidence in the party and his speech Thursday night was loudly applauded. Peace sentiment prevailed to a large extent. There was considerable fight over platform.

Two weeks ago the MERCURY announced that Hughes and Fairbanks would be the Republican standard bearers. We proved to be good prophets, as the action of the great convention proved. We went further and made Theodore Roosevelt the Republican U. S. Senator from New York. There is a good betting show that that prediction will prove true.

The Rhode Island delegation to the Democratic National Convention arrived in St. Louis Monday night. On the train they chose ex-Mayor Sullivan of Cranston, chairman, and selected Col. P. H. Quinn as a member of the Democratic National Committee, thus throwing out Geo. W. Greene of Woonsocket who has been on National Committee for quite a number of years. The O'Shaunessy-Greene feud is said now to be buried. Mr. Mortimer Sullivan of this city is one of the delegates.

There is a general belief that the progressive party is now virtually defunct, and its supporters will go like lost sheep to which ever party suits their fancy for the moment. The formal obsequies of party are expected to be held June 25, when the national committee gathers in Chicago, ostensibly to take action regarding Col. Roosevelt's "conditional" withdrawal as Presidential nominee. Even Gov. Johnson of California, the rabid blatant opposer of everything Republican, declines to accept the Presidential nomination. If he felt that there was the ghost of a show for him he would not have declined, for he is not the kind of a man that declines anything he can reach.

The nomination at Chicago of Hughes and Fairbanks is meeting with universal favor among Republicans all over the country. With the disturber Roosevelt out of the way there can be but little doubt of the success of this ticket in November. Wilson four years ago lacked more than a million votes of equalling the two divisions of the Republican party. He will lack more than that this time. With Justice Hughes to head the ticket the Republicans have a man of great ability, large experience in national affairs, and withal a man who is truly and unreservedly American. Roosevelt himself, the great self appointed protector of the nation's honor, could not have declared a more pronounced up-to-date American preparedness document than was Justice Hughes telegram of acceptance. It had not only the true ring, but it carried with it the conviction that the writer knew the force of the language, that he meant just what he said, and if elected President as he undoubtedly will be in November, he is prepared to back his language by deeds not by smooth utterances only, uttered today, changed tomorrow, and taken back the next day, as has been the action of our present Chief Executive.

A Remarkable Convention.

The chairman of a state delegation to the Republican national convention says: "The Republican party has once more risen to the emergency and has nominated its strongest candidate in Charles E. Hughes. I have no doubt whatever of his election. The country does not yet know Hughes aside from his record as a member of the Supreme Court. But the country is going to know Hughes, is going to like him better as it gets to know him and his ideas more fully. His strength will roll up stronger day by day as the campaign progresses."

"Some people seem to be disturbed because the Republican convention did not evince more enthusiasm. The mere fact that the delegates refused to destroy their lung tissue, that they were serious, sober-minded and hard-headed proves nothing but that they were the men to select the next President of the republic at a time of grave national crisis. Hundreds of people told me that the Republican convention contained the most remarkable body of delegates that have assembled in this country since the Civil War."

Ardent for Hughes.

The New York Sun says: "Sun accepts with alacrity opportunity to support for President of the United States a man like Charles Evans Hughes against the man that Woodrow Wilson has shown himself to be. We believe with Theodore Roosevelt that our present troubles with Mexico are 'the direct result of an utter failure to prepare, and of our governmental policy of almost unbelievable timidity and vacillation.' We believe with Theodore Roosevelt that the American people 'must make this nation as strong as its convictions.'"

To Command Battleship Division of Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral DeWitt Coffman, commanding the sixth division of the Atlantic fleet, becomes Vice Admiral of the fleet, in command of the battleship division, under orders just issued. Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn takes command of division five, and Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler heads division six. The changes were necessitated by the elevation of Vice Admiral Mayo to command the fleet.

Most Powerful Afloat.

The new superdreadnought Pennsylvania is at the Norfolk navy yard and is commissioned in the United States navy, with Capt. H. B. Wilson commanding. With her 12 14-inch rifles, four torpedo tubes and 22 five-inch guns, the Pennsylvania is considered by American experts the most powerful warship afloat. She displaces 32,000 tons, and made slightly more than 21 knots an hour on her speed trials. She is expected at Newport at an early date.

Democratic Convention.

The various Rhode Islanders on the committees of the Democratic national Convention are, ex-Gov. Higgins Committee on Resolutions; Rules, George W. Greene; credentials, William H. Thornly; permanent organization, Owen F. Gallagher; to notify the nominee for President, Peter G. Gerry; to notify the nominee for Vice President, Mortimer A. Sullivan. The Honorary Vice President of the convention appointed was Theodore Francis Green.

This is the way different papers look at it. One paper says "the old guard Republicans, Crane Penrose, Root etc. are to have nothing to say in this campaign." On the same date another paper says "ex-Senator Murray Crane is given absolute power in the campaign and will name new national chairman and every officer." It is safe to say that neither paper is right, while no body of men will be given full power to boss the campaign it is not to be supposed that such staunch, able and energetic men as ex-Senators Crane and Root or Senators Penrose and Smoot will be ignored. This is to be a campaign in which all who believe in a vigorous American administration can work together.

The one unfortunate thing about the nomination of Judge Hughes for President is the chance that it gives President Wilson to appoint another Democrat of the Brandeis stripe to the Supreme Court bench. If Wilson was only man enough to ignore politics as Taft did, and appoint a good man regardless of politics he would be doing a good thing for the country. President Taft appointed a Southern Democrat to be chief justice. Now Wilson could not do better than appoint ex-President Taft to the Hughes vacancy. There is no man in the country better fitted.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new home at Cambridge has so far cost about \$7,000,000. One million has gone into the purchase and draining of the site. The buildings cost in neighborhood of \$4,000,000. Power house, equipment of buildings, distribution of power and items of this nature have required another million. The Walker Memorial will cost about \$400,000 for the building alone, and the dormitories some \$300,000 more. The Semi Centennial of this institution is being celebrated this week.

Truant Officer Theophilus Topham narrowly escaped serious injury when he was knocked from his bicycle by a passing express wagon on Thames street on Tuesday. The wagon was stopped in time to prevent it from passing over his body.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The Women's Auxiliary of the churches of St. Mary's and the Holy Cross met on Wednesday at Holy Cross Guild House. Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester presiding. Reports were given by the officers, and by the delegates to the recent annual, held at East Greenwich. It was voted to again secure the apportionment through the individual contribution weekly, of 5 cents by each member. Miss Charlotte A. Chase and Miss Ruth Chase were appointed to arrange the cut of door meeting planned for July 12th. Several new members were received, among them Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who has long been interested in the work and life of these two churches. At the close of the meeting the spoke briefly about the patriotic parade which is being planned for Newport for the 4th of July, and in which she is keenly interested. She strongly urged all the members to march that the women might be largely represented. Light refreshments were served.

As has been the annual custom at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, on the Sunday following Prize Day at St. George's School, the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the head master, Rev. John B. Diman, Rev. Arthur N. Pease acted as celebrant at an observance of the Holy Eucharist. A profusion of daisies and double white lilies, from the gardens of Mrs. T. J. Emery, adorned the chancel. Special music was rendered by the vested choir from the school, who left in Wednesday for the summer vacation. The chapel was filled to overflowing, chairs having been arranged even beyond the porch entrance. On Sunday next Rev. Remsen Ogilby, headmaster at the Baglio School of Bishop Brent at the Philippines will be the preacher.

An additional five dollars was voted by Aquidneck Grange at its meeting last week to still further assist in the extermination of the tent caterpillar, which work will be continued by the former chairman, Mrs. Eliza A. Peckham. The money will be expended among the school children at the rate of 7 cents for the destruction of every nest of live caterpillars found on the public highway. At the Thursday meeting, next week, the business session will be omitted, and a public strawberry supper will be given followed by a small entertainment and dance.

The Colonial Dames of Rhode Island held their annual flag day reunion and luncheon at the Bishop Berkeley House, "Whitchell," on Wednesday, arriving in automobile parties at about 10:30 and departing soon after 3 o'clock. The guests, mainly from Providence numbered 32. The main feature of the day was the putting out of a pole over the front door, and the giving of the flag salute as the National colors were unfurled.

The last regular meeting of the Public School Committee for the summer will be held at the town hall on Monday evening. The schools closed Friday for the annual vacation, the most of the teachers having picnics on that day for the children.

The June meeting of the Newport County Pomona Grange will open at 3 o'clock on Tuesday at Portsmouth Fair Hall. William Main of Portsmouth will present a paper on "Futher Burbank, His Life and Work." Mr. L. Lincoln Sherman will speak on the topic, "The Farmer's Duty towards his local Agricultural Fair." Worthy Pomona, Mrs. Ferdinand Armbrust, of Jamestown, will be expected to occupy 15 minutes, and Mrs. Herace Almy of Tiverton will tell "How to make housekeeping easy in hot weather." There will be a basket supper, and a literary program in the evening by the Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Wm. M. Spooner.

A reunion of the Home Economics Club of last year will be held at the M. E. Church on next Wednesday with their former instructress, Miss Jennie E. Koehler of Kingston College, who is to be married next month to Professor Ray Bristol Cooley of the department of animal husbandry at the College.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church will give a strawberry supper at the Church on Tuesday evening. The members of St. Columba's Guild held a similar event on Thursday evening at the Berkeley Parish House.

The picnic of the Oliphant Club will be held with Miss Etta M. Sherman at her home on the East Main Road on Friday afternoon June 23rd.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held on Monday afternoon at the Town Hall. President Henry F. Anthony being absent, Frank C. Cory was chosen chairman.

In Town Council, the Bay State Street Railway was given permission to relocate a pole on East Main Road, and other routine matters were disposed of. A communication from the State Board of Public Roads, relative to the new automobile law, was referred to the Town Sergeant.

The Town Treasurer was authorized to issue the town's note in the sum of \$4,000.

A communication from residents of Ocean View Park, relative to the sewer on said plat, was received. A number of bills were approved and ordered paid.

In Probate Court, the will of John B. Cornell was proved and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary were ordered issued to Waldo Read, personal bond \$5,000. A Lincoln Hamby was appointed appraiser and Max Levy agent in Rhode Island.

The petition of Louis A. Barney administrator of the estate of Alice Barney to sell certain real estate was allowed, bond \$300. If said real estate be sold at private sale it shall be sold for not less than \$100.

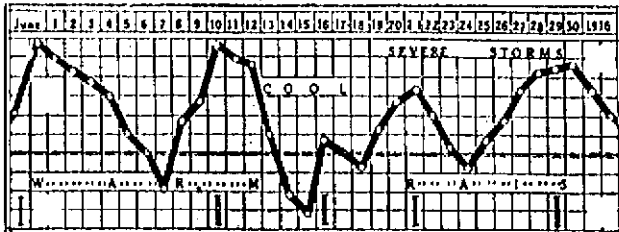
The petition of George R. Hicks, executor of the estate of John Cornell, asking permission to erect a headstone at the grave of deceased, at a cost not exceeding \$100 was allowed.

The petition of Henry I. Stoddard to be appointed administrator of the estate of Sarah E. Stoddard was received, and all parties interest having waived notice, was allowed. Personal bond \$500. George R. Hicks was appointed appraiser.

The first and final account of George R. Hicks, executor of the estate of Benjamin Tallman, was referred to July 10th.

The final account of George P. Hall, guardian of Marion P. and Herbert F. Hall, was taken from the table and he was allowed to amend the account. Franklin Porter, guardian of Helen Porter, was allowed to amend his account as guardian, which was continued to July 10th.

WEATHER BULLETIN



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Temperatures of June will average about normal and rainfall from about to a little above normal. Rains will be in excess, east of the Rockies, near and south of latitude 40 and about normal elsewhere. Most rain and most severe storms during the five days centering on June 1, and during the week centering on June 23. The latter period will bring very dangerous storms. Cropweather of the month, as an average, will be good. Destructive hail storms and tornadoes are expected in a few places where such occasionally occur during the week centering on June 24.

Trouble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1916.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 19 to 23, warm wave 19 to 22, cool wave 21 to 23. Temperatures are expected to average about normal during that week. Storms will be moderate till about June 21, when they will be near meridian 90, latitude 40. About and following that date the storm forces will increase and become dangerous. General and heavy rains are expected with these great storms in all southern and eastern sections, including in some sections, tornadoes and hail.

These great storms may be called the advance guard of the greatest storms of the year. From near June 28 to the close of July great and destructive storms will be frequent near and south of latitude 40, east of the Rockies. Bad cropweather is expected where these storms strike and good cropweather in all sections that they miss. Great storms during the crop season usually bring good crops as an average because of an abundance of rain and the great vigor of plant life because of the electro-magnetic elements of the storm forces.

Warm wave of next disturbance will reach vicinity of Vancouver near June 25 with rising temperatures all along the Pacific slope. This warm wave will turn east, cross the crest of the Rockies by close of 27, plains sections 28, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 29, eastern sections 30, reaching Newfoundland 31. Storm wave will follow

about one day behind and cool wave two days behind the warm wave.

This will be a continuation of the general great storm described above, but this storm will be most severe on Pacific slope and will begin to lose force as it nears the Atlantic coast. It will affect the whole continent, some places more in heat, others in very cool, others in hail or heavy rains or tornadoes and other sections in exceedingly bright and deep blue skies. Each of these weather features will go to great extremes during this great storm period covering June 20 to July 1.

A great change in weather conditions will come in with August. The forces that control our cropweather have been continuously very similar since first of February, causing in a general way, cool wet weather and later than usual in its effects on the crops. These bulletins gave a generally correct forecast of these conditions.

But a radical change will come with August. The unusually cool weather features will disappear, storms will decrease, in force and will follow more northern routes. This general condition will continue till end of December. Detail will be given later.

We will have experienced two years of this peculiar weather, but a great change is coming for 1917. A change that will require different methods in planting and sowing for the production of crops. We are preparing to thoroughly discuss these important weather events.



"Battle Cry of Peace."

count as guardian, which was continued to July 10th.

Children's Day was celebrated at the Christian Church Sunday evening when the pupils of the Sunday School gave a concert. The church was prettily decorated with flowers and plants. Those who assisted with the exercises were: Rev. Robert Downing, Mrs. Belle L. Tallman, Reza Fulton, Annie Suddington, Lillian Sisson, Katherine Paquin, Mildred Bishop, Mrs. Frank L. Tallman, Annie Napier, Alpheus Burrows, Helen Tallman, Lillian Sisson, Demina Napier, Warren Almy, Jessie Napier, Florence Fulton, Mary Manchester, Mary Paquin, Mrs. Edward Thurston.

Mrs. William K. Boyd and Mrs. Chas. E. Boyd arranged a banquet and social for those who took part recently in the "Carnival of the Nations." The affair was at Fair Hall on Monday evening. The room and table were beautifully decorated with flowers and each person was given a favor. Mr. Arthur A. Sherman acted as toastmaster, and several people spoke. After supper there was dancing. Miss Edna Malone and Miss Mary Albro of Newport furnishing music.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Brown and Misses Alice and Elsie Brown of Slocum, R. I., are visiting relatives here and in Middletown.

Because of the unpleasant weather there was a small attendance at the strawberry supper given by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers and were in charge of Mrs. Ralph Freeborn. Mrs. William Spooner, Miss Edna M. Brophy and Miss Marjorie Borden. Mrs. Abbie Manchester and Mrs. John F. Lowden sold fancy-work and aprons. Mrs. A. F. Grinnell served cake. Mrs. Edward P. Macomber served strawberries. Mrs. William C. Dennis poured tea and coffee. Mr. William F. Brayton served ice cream.

Mr. Frederick V. Tallman has been quite ill.

The Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a thimble party at the home of Mrs. B. C. Sherman recently. Light refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dennis of Providence have opened their house here for the summer season.

The regular meeting of the School Teachers' Association was held with the superintendent, Mrs. John M. Eldredge. There was a good attendance of teachers as well as four members of the school committee and several guests. After the business meeting there was a pleasant entertainment. Refreshments were served.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Association of St. Paul's Church was held in the Guild House. Supper was served by the committee. Mrs. D. F. Hall, Mrs. Constant C. Chase and Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks.

For a brief engagement of only 6 days beginning next Monday there will come to the Lafayette theatre the most marvelous film spectacle that has ever been shown in this country. "The Battle Cry of Peace" or "The Invasion of America." It deals with a subject that has been raised to the pinnacle of interest in the minds of all patriotic Americans through agitation that has for its champion the chief executive of the country, President Wilson, namely "Preparedness." It takes the affirmative side of the question, and handles it as no other medium could, for there is an utter absence of any evidence that it is propaganda in any form. There is a well connected story running throughout the entire feature, a story of engrossing appeal which in the chain of events inspires and elevates until at the very end the top of enthralment is reached. Two performances will be given daily at 2 & 8 p. m. Seats are now on sale. All seats reserved.

"No money, no trunks," said the irate landlord. "If you don't pay your board bill we hold your trunks till you do."

Deaths.

In this city, 11th inst., William H. K. W. Cox.
In this city, 11th inst., J. Grover C. Smith, son of James and Ellen J. Smith.
In Middletown, 12th inst., Harvey F. Cope, 6th year.
In East Providence, 11th inst., J. Elmer Payne, in his 64th year.
In Wickford, 12th inst., William Henry Sherman, in his 90th year.
In Fall River, 10th inst., Isabelle (Hodgson), wife of Clarence Westgate.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for them selves or friends regarding tenements, houses for sale and unfurnished, and farm or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

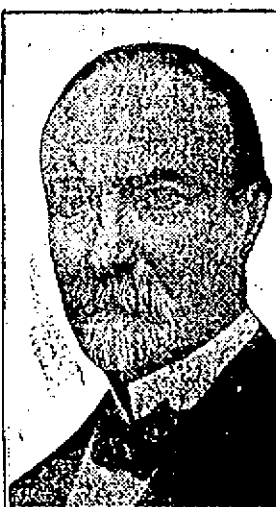
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1901. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Use a Branch Office each summer in Jamestown for Summer Villages and Country.

HUGHES AND FAIRBANKS

Standard Bearers Who Were Named by G. O. P. to Oppose Wilson in Fight.



Payment of liberal compensation to ships engaged in foreign trade.
Placing of entire transportation system of the country under federal control.

The establishment of a simple, business-like national budget system.
Careful husbandry of all natural resources of the nation.
Reform of civil service system.
Enforcement of all federal laws for protection of labor.
State action on woman suffrage.

ROOSEVELT DECLINES

Cannot Accept Nomination of Progressives at This Time

Chicago, June 12.—The Progressive national convention, after four days of tumult, with but one purpose in view, nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president and a few hours later listened without protest to a letter from Oyster Bay in which he said he would "not accept at this time."

Roosevelt's determination was conditional and it was placed in the hands of the Progressive national committee, to be held until such time as statements to be made by the nominee of the Republican party "shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected."

In the event that the committee shall be satisfied that aid should be given to the Republican party in its fight against the party now in power, Roosevelt's refusal to make a campaign is to be considered final.

John M. Parker of Louisiana was named for vice president, the election being by acclamation.

ROOSEVELT'S AILMENT

Muscular Strain Not Serious, but Painful When Coughing

New York, June 16.—Theodore Roosevelt's affliction is merely a muscular strain in the region of the rib which was fractured when he was thrown from a horse a year ago.

This was made known after Roosevelt had visited Dr. Ducl. X-ray photographs showed that the ailment was not of much consequence. When coughing, however, Roosevelt suffers intense pain.

K. P. Rate Change Sustained

Washington, June 13.—The right of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, under its constitution to rotate members in 1910, with a resulting increase in dues for "fourth class" members, was sustained by the supreme court.

Actress Bride of Banker

New York, June 15.—Miss Elsie Ferguson, the actress, and Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., vice president of the Harrison National bank, were married late yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis hotel.

Boy Scout Bill Becomes Law

Washington, June 16.—President Wilson signed a bill incorporating the Boy Scouts of America and giving the organization the exclusive right to the use of that name.

Buffalo Postmaster Drops Dead
St. Louis, June 16.—William F. Kasting, postmaster of Buffalo, dropped dead of heart disease at the Maryland hotel.

As Mary Knows.

"Can I tell you any thermometers to day?"

"No, nor any other day. There is a little person in the kitchen who attends to all that sort of thing. She makes it hot or cold as it suits her."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EACH NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION

Wilson and Marshall Again Head
the Democratic Ticket

BRYAN PLEDGES ALLEGIANCE

Wilson Has Broken Power of
Wall Street in Politics in Speech
Full of Fire and Vigor—Entire Ad-
dress All Wilson in Keeping With
Convention Proceedings

St. Louis, June 16.—President Wil-
son was put in nomination this morn-
ing at the Democratic national con-
vention, and a wild scene of enthu-
siasm followed.
His nomination was by acclama-
tion. The nomination of Vice Presi-
dent Marshall by acclamation imme-
diately followed.



g 1914, by American Press Association.
PRESIDENT WILSON

During the demonstration for the
president a telephone wire connect-
ing the convention hall with the
White House enabled the president
and his party in Washington to hear
plainly the applause and cheering.

The acceleration of the work of
the convention was the result of the
delegates taking the bit between their
teeth and putting their feet down on
one of the time-honored staples of
the national convention system, the
custom whereby a convention must
remain in session for a certain num-
ber of days, whether it has any busi-
ness to transact or not, in order that
the inhabitants of the convention city
may have a chance to make a lot of
money out of the crowds.

Bryan Creates Enthusiasm
A great speech from William J.
Bryan, in which he declared that
President Wilson had broken the
power of Wall street in politics, came
as a climax to the convention, making
an even greater impression than the
combining speech by Judge Wescott
of New Jersey.

"For years 100 men in Wall street
have controlled elections in this coun-
try," said he. "The administration
of Woodrow Wilson has broken the
power of Wall street forever and re-
stored the government to the hand of
the people."



Photo by American Press Association.
VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL

A genuine ovation was given Bryan
when he stepped up on the platform,
dressed in black seersucker suit and
waving a palm-leaf fan. When he was
presented by Chairman James as one
of the foremost citizens of the world,
there was another outburst.

After reviewing his previous ap-
pearances at national conventions he
brought forth more cheers with the
statement:

"If I understand the sentiment of
this convention, it is very different
from that of the conventions I at-
tended in Chicago last week. We be-
lieve here tonight the national cam-
paign of 1916, which will make for a
united party in every state in the
union to ratify the record of more
than three years of the greatest
achievements in the history of the
country under the leadership of
Woodrow Wilson."

From that point on his approval of
Wilson's tariff policy, his taxation
legislation, the currency law and other
Wilson doctrines were interrupted
by enthusiastic applause.
With all the vim and force that he
has always shown as a reform speak-
er, Bryan threw himself into the
work, perspiring freely as a result
of the physical effort he was making,
and resorted to the use of a palm-leaf

fan every time there was an inter-
ruption from the enthusiastic audi-
ence.

Bryan's entire address was all Wil-
son, in keeping with all the proceed-
ings of the convention.

The Platform
Mexico covered in general foreign
plan, but not mentioned by name.
Protection for Americans at home
and abroad.
Permanent peace tribunal.
Army and navy big enough to sup-
port Monroe doctrine.
Eight-hour day for workmen.
Civil service pensions.
Right of suffrage for women recog-
nized.
Hyphenated-Americans repudiated.
Business promised a rest after
present congressional program com-
pleted.

NO SIGN OF SLACKENING

Russia Continues Her Furious Of-
fensive Against the Tatars

London, June 16.—The twelfth day
of the great Russian offensive against
the Austro-Hungarians and Germans
from Volhynia to Bukovina shows no
where any signs of slackening.

All along the front fresh gains for
the Russian troops and the capture
of thousands of additional prisoners
and guns, machine guns and war sup-
plies are claimed by the Russians.
The aggregate of prisoners now ex-
ceeds 150,000, according to Russian
official reports.

The French on the slopes south of
Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Ver-
dun, have attacked and captured a
German trench. The Germans are
still violently bombarding the sec-
tors of Thiaumont and Fort Conville,
northeast of Verdun.

Only artillery activity is in pro-
gress on the remainder of the front in
France and Belgium.

The fighting on the Austro-Italian
front in Tyrol seemingly has died down
in violence, only artillery bombard-
ments and small infantry engage-
ments having been reported.

Near Felehtio, on the Tigris river,
the Turks have repulsed an attempt
of the British to advance, according
to Constantinople. The annihilation
of 400 British troops on the Euphrates
sector is also reported by the Turkish
war office.

BIG DONATIONS TO TECH

"Mysterious Mr. Smith" Promises
Still Further Large Gifts

Boston, June 16.—Amid scenes of
great enthusiasm, with cheers ring-
ing over 10,000 miles of telephone
cables from sons of the Massachu-
setts Institute of Technology located
in thirty-five cities of the United
States, more than \$2,000,000 was
pledged for the use of Technology last
night at the great banquet of the In-
stitute in Symphony hall.

Over the long distance telephone
lines the message was carried that
again the "mysterious Mr. Smith,"
already the donor of \$2,500,000, had
promised to contribute \$5 for every \$3
raised within the year. Then came
the announcement that princely gifts
from alumni and friends of the In-
stitute last night had totaled \$1,000,-
000, which, with the offer of "Mr.
Smith," made a total of \$2,500,000.

BOYS ARE RELEASED

Found to Have No Connection With
the Wakelin Murder

Boston, June 16.—Harold Mead
and Harold Shaw, the Melrose youths
arrested in connection with the Lo-
retta Wakelin murder, were officially
cleared of all guilt when Judge
Bruce of the Malden court released
them on the charge of larceny, the
charge on which they were being
technically held.

The boys were able to give a full
accounting of every moment they
were away from their homes in Mel-
rose on the morning of the murder,
and Police Chief Kerr asked that they
be set free.

No new developments have dis-
turbed the monotony of the unsuc-
cessful hunt for the murderer of the
Wakelin child.

Possibly to Be Italian Premier

Rome, June 16.—The new cabinet
which is to replace that of Antonio
Salandra, which resigned last Sun-
day, has virtually been completed.
Buello Posilli, who will be the new
premier, is 79 years old.

Ten Deaths in Elevator Fire

Baltimore, June 16.—Revised esti-
mates of the dead in a fire that
wrecked the Pennsylvania Railroad
company's grain elevator at Lower
Canton place the number at ten.

Generous Gifts to Princeton

Princeton, N. J., June 14.—Gifts
to Princeton approximating \$300,000
were announced by President Hib-
ben during the exercises attending
the 169th commencement here.

Mrs. Preston Under the Knife
New York, June 15.—Mrs. Thomas
J. Preston, Jr., who was formerly
Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was operated
upon in Roosevelt hospital. The
operation was very successful.

An increase of \$366,554 in impor-
tations and a decrease of \$1,375,703
in exports from the month of
April is shown in the report for May
just issued by Collector Comings of
the Vermont customs district.

After serving for thirteen years in
a double capacity as minister of the
Universalist churches of Gardner and
Westminster, Mass., Rev. Lucy M.
Giles has filed her resignation with
both parishes, to take effect Sept. 1.

Lewis A. Horton, 74, for many
years guardian of the custom house
appraisers' stores at Boston, and a
veteran of the Civil war with a re-
markable record, died suddenly. He
lost both arms in 1863 by the prema-
ture explosion of a gun on the Rhode
Island, which he was loading at the
time.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings in Various Parts of
New England

Mrs. Louisa A. Stevens, 69, com-
mitted suicide at Worcester, Mass.,
by gas poisoning.

Leo Regnier, 10, was dragged to
death by a cow on his father's farm
at Cheshire, Mass.

C. B. Smith of Waterville was
elected president of the Maine State
Federation of Labor.

Charles W. Jackson, 44, a freight
brakeman, was crushed to death be-
tween two freight cars at Somerville,
Mass.

State tax assessed against cities and
towns, to be paid into the Rhode Is-
land treasury, will amount to a total
of \$393,131.28.

Jeremiah Dowd, whose age and ad-
dress the police do not know, was
knocked down and killed by an auto-
mobile at Boston.

As a result of burns received from
dropping a lighted kerosene lamp in
her home at Boston, Mrs. F. E.
Loretto, 46, died in a hospital.

Rev. John W. F. Barnes, twenty-
eight years chaplain at the Massachu-
setts state prison, died at Boston as a
result of a fall. He was 85 years old.

Charles E. Gibbs, 16, was killed by
a train at West Pittsfield, Mass., as
he was walking on the tracks to
work.

Elmer Hersey, 25, a chauffeur, was
instantly killed and Alfred Healey was
injured when a machine driven by
Hersey ran into a tree at Hingham,
Mass.

Frank Bulman, 30, was killed and
four others were seriously injured
when an automobile struck a tele-
graph pole and turned over at Deer-
field, Mass.

George Whiting, 76, senior mem-
ber of the big milk firm of D. Whit-
ing & Son, Boston, died at his sum-
mer home at Wilton, N. H., where
he was born.

Seated alone in a drifting boat and
holding a fishing line in one hand,
the body of Thomas Staples, an aged
fisherman, was found five miles off
Deer Isle, Me.

Farmers of Massachusetts will lose
\$5,000,000 by the late spring and
heavy rains this year, according to
Secretary Wheeler of the state board
of agriculture.

Work was begun at Rutland, Vt.,
on the new gymnasium, which is to
be built on the grounds of the new
community house, recently presented
by ex-Governor Moad.

Louis Benezit, elected superintend-
ent of Manchester, N. H., schools,
announces that he will not accept the
position. He will go to Evanslowa,
Ind., at a salary of \$5200.

Sixty union carpenters employed by
the Hampden Lumber company,
Springfield, Mass., struck. The only
demand is that the company use the
union label on its goods.

Dwight F. Doyden of Greenwich,
Conn., was accidentally shot and
seriously injured at Morefield, N. H.,
by his 8-year-old daughter while
they were at rifle practice.

Preliminary sketches have been
made by several architects for
the proposed observatory which the
people of Auburn, Me., have been
trying to get for some time.

Friends and relatives gathered at the
Tyrell homestead at Nashua, N. H.,
to celebrate the 83d birthday of Frank
H. and Francis Tyrell, the oldest
male twins in New England.

With favoring wind and tide, the
Harvard varsity eight shot over the
four-mile course down stream on the
Thames river in 19m. 43s. The re-
cord for the course is 20m. 10s.

Five-year-old Natalie Lee was
awarded a verdict of \$150 for being
bitten in the face by a dog owned by
Francis J. Connolly of Boston, the
scar of which she will carry all her
life.

Thirty firemen and citizens were
overcome by gases in a two-alarm
fire in a cotton mill of the Great Falls
Manufacturing company, Somers-
worth, N. H., caused by a lightning
bolt.

Middlebury, Vt., college is to ob-
serve, at its commencement exer-
cises this month, the centenary of
the birth of John G. Saxe, a well-
known poet and humorist of an earlier
generation.

The Manchester, N. H., Publicity
association has approved the "saving
daylight" plan, and will begin at once
an active campaign to sound public
sentiment with regard to its applica-
tion locally.

Louis Ferrari, 65, of Boston was
found dead from accidental gas poi-
soning in his room.

The body of Lionel Pareneau, 8,
of Suncook, N. H., was found float-
ing in the Suncook river.

Bert Castine, 30, who has been
working in a brickyard, was drowned
while bathing at Haverhill, Mass.

The Union Steel Casting plant at
Boston was destroyed by a fire that
caused a total damage of \$150,000.

Harvard students started a boom
to name one of Professor Joel Met-
calfe's planets after the university.

Fifteen hundred boys of the Provi-
dence high school cadet corps marched
through the streets on their annual
demonstration.

With a razor in the right hand, the
body of Patrick Lomasney, 60, was
found in his home at Boston. The
throat was cut.

No semaphore system of regulating
traffic will be established in Boston.
This was the decision the street com-
missioners reached.

Margaret and May Gibb, famous
"Siamese Twins" of Holyoke, Mass.,
celebrated their fourth birthday. They
are in the best of health.

The office of president of the Cal-
met and Hecla Mining company was
filled at the directors' meeting at Bos-
ton by electing R. L. Agassiz.

Mrs. Joel T. Whitney, who labored
in foreign mission fields with her hus-
band, Rev. Joel Whitney, died at
Royalton, Vt., of heart disease.

Lying face downward and held by
the branch of a tree, the body of an
unidentified man was found in the
Housatonic river at Pittsfield, Mass.

Students of Vermont academy, a
Baptist institution at Saxtons River,
were surprised when Rev. Dr. Law-
son announced his retirement as prin-
cipal.

Charles W. Bickford, superinten-
dent of the Manchester, N. H.,
schools, was chosen to fill a similar
position by the Lewiston, Me., school
board.

The Oldtown, Me., city government
offered a reward of \$225 for infor-
mation in the case of Albert Beau-
lien, 17-year-old mill worker, who
was murdered.

Twenty-five young women, the
largest number in the history of the
Long Island (Boston) hospital train-
ing school for nurses, graduated from
that institution.

Alfred Thibault, 41, a laborer,
was instantly killed by the caving in
of a supporting wall at the picket
plant of the C. S. Dodge cotton mill
at Lowell, Mass.

From all parts of the United States
and Canada sons of Guilford, Me.,
will gather June 17 and 18 to cele-
brate the 100th anniversary of the
founding of the town.

The mangled body of Mrs. Kate
Perkins, 23, was found on the rail-
road tracks at Milton, N. H. It is
believed she took her own life by
jumping beneath a train.

A threatened strike of nearly 1400
railroad clerks on the Boston and
Maine was averted by an agreement
effected between the company and the
Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks.

Herbert E. Tasker, janitor of the
Austin-Cate academy, Stratford, N. H.,
was badly burned when he took
a lantern into a small building hous-
ing a gas generator, in search of a
leak.

Between seventy-five and eighty
feet of the wharf of the Lubbo
Bardine company, Belfast, Me., caved
in, letting nearly 400 tons of coal into
the water. The damage may reach
\$5000.

Danger Theological seminary, which
has the distinction of being the only
Congregational seminary in New En-
gland north of Massachusetts, held
exercises marking the close of its
100th year.

When the British steamer Great
City sailed from Boston she took out
the largest cargo of grain ever shipped
from an American port to Europe—
540,000 bushels of oats for the French
government.

Breeches hays were the means of
saving eight men from two vessels off
the Massachusetts coast when the
schooners Virginia and Josie were
wrecked off the coast at Salisbury
Beach and Plum Island, respectively.

A handsome monument, erected to
the memory of the soldiers and sail-
ors of the United States, will be de-
dicated with appropriate exercises next
Sunday at the National Home for Dis-
abled Volunteer Soldiers at Togus,
Me.

Heart failure, induced, it is be-
lieved, by the sudden downward lurch
of a roller-coaster car in which she
was riding at Salisbury Beach,
Mass., caused the death of Miss
Ressie Wentworth, 29, of West
Lebanon, Me.

The sixtieth anniversary of St.
Paul's school, Concord, N. H., was
observed with exercises attended by
distinguished alumni. A check for
approximately \$175,000, the total of
a number of alumni gifts, was given
to be added to the school endowment.

After some years of agitation, and
after some abortive legislation, it ap-
pears that the state of Vermont will
take over and free the only toll bridge
in the state. This is in the towns of
Peru and Winohead and has been in
operation since early in the last cen-
tury.

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tive. Relief is immediate and
healing, in most cases, is com-
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She—Friends of the stage, I presume.
—Boston Transcript.

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— Boston Transcript.

Europe's Battle Front Lessons

X.—Transports Could Easily Land Big Army of Invaders

Any One of Big Powers Could Put a Force Superior to Ours Ashore and Take Us Completely by Surprise.

Dardanelles Campaign Proves Large Bodies of Troops Can Be Safely Shipped Great Distances—Palmer Tells of Surrender Terms.

By FREDERICK PALMER, who has been only official representative of the entire American press with the allies.

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WHEN an army moves on land its objective cannot be well concealed. Spies and the airplane watch it. Railroad facilities are a guide to the enemy, who knows how many troops can be moved to a certain point in a certain time and can regulate his own concentration to meet yours. Consider a hundred transports at sea with 100,000 men and with a full equipment on board. The flotilla moves up and down at will, self-contained, limited by no railroad lines, by no roads or motor or horse transport, compact, ready to descend in mass wherever it chooses, with the enemy uncertain until the moment of striking where you mean to strike.

To England, with her immense resources in ships, we must turn to see what might be done in this respect. The lesson of South Africa was not enough. She has at the present time more than 1,000,000 men overseas, both men and guns entirely fed by sea transport. Meanwhile her population is dependent for its own food on her sea-carrying trade, and you see the danger of British preeminence in every harbor in the world. How small the capacity of a railroad train compared to that of a great ship, which is not tied to the rails, but has the whole sea for its track!

The British at Gallipoli.

It is more than half the distance from England to Egypt that from Europe to the United States, yet while she was feeling her first attack in France, her gaze in India and her Mediterranean and other expeditions, "unprepared" England sent to Gallipoli an army larger than we could muster for the defense of the Atlantic seaboard before the coming of an invading force could be drawn around New York.

"And she did not succeed at Gallipoli," you say.

The failure was due not to inability to gather a vast force on board transport and disembark them promptly, but to absence of the factor of surprise.

The British were limited as to landing places. It was obvious that they would try Gallipoli. But the German power or group of powers which undertook to invade the United States would be in a much better position for a surprise. The enemy would have a much longer coast line from which to choose the point of attack. Turkey had some 40,000 trained soldiers under arms, and the Germans had organized the Turkish army under the German system. It was homogeneous, prepared for its task, and, being prepared, Constantinople was saved despite the insatiable charges of the British and the Australians. About 200,000 casualties the British had at Gallipoli, and all the wounded were brought to base hospitals by sea and all the men to fill the gaps in the ranks brought from England by sea.

How many men and how much equipment can be sent on a fleet of transports is a matter of mathematical calculation. Nothing is quite so definite as sea transport work.

100,000 Men Could Be Shipped.

Had Germany been free to invade America, instead of going to war with the allies, by using 50 per cent of her tonnage she could have put on board a single expedition of 100,000 men as part of a complete army, which would include 50,000 animals. France could have transported 100,000 men and 50,000 animals. Spain 50,000 men and 25,000 animals. In each case this would mean an army as ready in every detail to take the field as those which took the field in Europe at the onset of the present war or which Japan sent to Manchuria two years ago.

The time required for passage and landing would be from two to three weeks from the outbreak of war. In an additional three to six weeks more than double this number of men could be disembarked. Therefore we could count on the possibility of from a quarter of a million to three-quarters of a million troops on our soil in three months sent by a single power. In that time we might gather 50,000 men into a force which lacked both homogeneity and adequate equipment.

If we should be struck from the Pacific at the same time as the Atlantic coast, in which direction would our little army turn first? Think of its situation with a vast stretch of coastline, knowing that an enemy was going to strike, but not knowing where. We should have only thirty or forty sea or army planes to do our scouting. The feet of enemy troops, protected by its fighting feet and destroyers, could range up and down to deceive us as to the point of disembarkation. At night they might appear off the Jersey coast, and then, lights down, under the cover of darkness they would steam back toward New England and land the break of day under the protecting fire of hundreds of guns they would beach their lighter tractors.

Base Preparations.

"There goes a man who boasts that he has never bought a gold brick."

"Reminds me of the fellow who says he has never told a lie."

"Yes. He reminds me of the chap who says the upkeep of his automobile is next to nothing."

"And he's in the same category with the man who says he never was sick a day in his life."—Birmingham Age Herald.

ports, as the British did at Gallipoli, and the soldiers would pour over their sides or through the openings made in the sides for them.

Our Army Helpless Against Invaders.

Literally every foot of the coast of England is patrolled against any raid or surprise—this when the German navy is bottled up and the British navy commands the sea. Who will do the patrolling of our own coast? The enemy may land in five or six different places. He may make two or three "false" landings, where he puts his troops ashore for a day or two long enough to get them in motion toward the point before he withdrawing overnight and calls away. That little regular army of ours would be baited from all sides without knowing which way to march.

It would not do to send our soldiers out in detail to be beaten by the enemy. Then we should have no nucleus remaining. There would be nothing left as a basis for building a larger army of volunteers. It would be a case of Washington at Valley Forge over again. Probably no wise commander who had our present military establishment would attempt to risk battle this side of the Alleghenies. He might try to harass the enemy with guerrilla irregulars and our excellent cavalry, but that is all. He could not resist the enemy's main force, not even to protect Washington, after what Karna has taught us of the celerity of modern armies. There would be a scattering of congressmen and a rush

those of Europe—would form another stage line, provided that there were guerrilla resistance. Every one who tried to pass would find himself faced by a sentry as the enemy army drew in its lines. What next? The enemy commander in chief would send for the mayor of New York, who would come, as Mr. of Brussels came. Like Marx, he might send out word without waiting for an invitation. He would plead for his city.

"But we will have the big guns of our coast defenses," he would say. "You have not yet brought the main body of your army in range of them or of the guns of our navy, which are at anchor in the North River."

The commander in chief would smile with the indulgence of a military expert at the politician.

"Yes, they are excellent guns, those of your coast defense and those of your navy, too," he would say. "But they are to be fired against armored ships. You have no infantry to defend your town. You Americans overlooked the lesson of Napoleon's fall. If one of those big shells happened to hit our infantry line it would get only a few men and make a big hole in the ground."

"And our feet—must we yield that?" the mayor would ask.

"Naturally, unless it prefers to fight against our superior numbers. No doubt it will, but if it doesn't it will lose the magazines. Still, I regret seeing such fine ships destroyed. If you surrender them we shall take that into consideration. We shall lay less emphasis on them."

"But," continues the mayor, "we have a big army forming in your rear. It will come to our rescue. Besides, we have more food than you think. On short rations we can hold out for many weeks. I tell you that we shall not submit to such humiliating terms. We will fight."

Enemy Always Well Informed.

"I have too high an opinion of your intelligence to ask you what New York will fight with," the enemy commander replied. "Is it the business of your staff planning department, which you will find more efficient, by the way, under our military discipline when we come to take charge of the city? Our

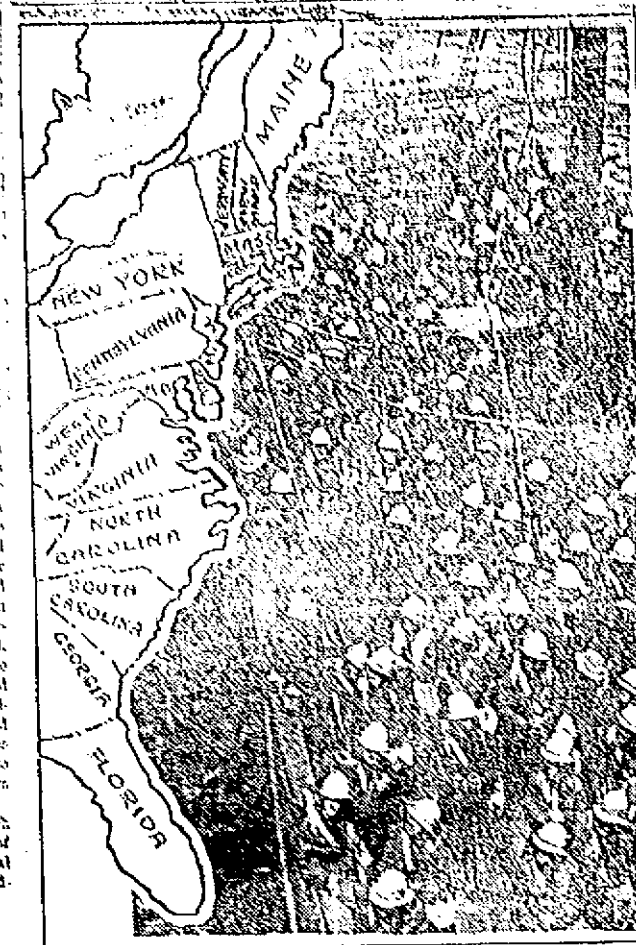


Photo by American Press Association.

TRANSPORT LADEN WITH SOLDIERS—KNOWING AN INVADER READY TO STRIKE ALMOST ANYWHERE ALONG OUR VAST COAST LINE, WHAT WOULD OUR LITTLE ARMY DO?

of clerks to get archives on board railroad trains, and the president's special would run in the dead of night through an armed and panic-stricken land to the new White House in Cincinnati, Cleveland or Louisville.

Soon the enemy's cavalry would be sweeping across country. His motor machine guns and motorcycle scouts would be running along the roads. His planes would hover over New York and Boston, dropping a few bombs to keep the fire department busy and to prevent the population from becoming too complacent, not to mention a few bombs on the concentration camp which would be somewhat chaotic, as no preparations for its establishment had been made before the war. Then when the enemy had his great force ready, as ready as that which burst the barrier of Manbue and Namur through Belgium into France, ready as the Bulgarians were when they "jumped" Serbia or the British navy was ready—oh, quite ready!—it would take the road, brushing aside any opposition with overpowering numbers and machinery, while its cavalry and its motor machine guns swept around Manhattan Island.

Terms of Surrender.

Then one morning the rattle of the milk trains would not be heard on their way to morning coffee and to the sustenance of the babies of New York. All railroad traffic with New York would have ceased. A note of the wooden houses of our suburbs in flames—so very inflammable compared to

Frantz Finance.
Short—I wish I were a rumor. Long—What's the answer? Short—Why, a rumor soon gains currency.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Children Cry
Sole U. S. Mch's
CASTORIA

Wanted It In The Bond.

Auto Agent—Of course you understand that if you fail to meet the first note we will take the car away from you! Jones—But you cannot will promise anything! Just put that in writing!—Pack.

They have a right to ensure that have a heart to help. The rest is cruelty, not justice.—William Penn.

POPULAR IDOL: THE BRITISH PEOPLE

Named Secretary of State For War on Outbreak of Present Struggle and Had Directed Armies.

due to take photographs, and it was his knowledge of photography which led to young Kitchener's appointment and gave him his chance.

His False Prediction.

Continuously enough, Lord Kitchener was a fatalist and on several occasions had expressed some very strong convictions as to his future. During the Sudan campaign he was once warned not to expose himself so recklessly to the enemy while in action. To this remonstrance he replied: "I shall never be killed. When my time comes I shall die peacefully in my bed."

His capacity for work was amazing, and he had no patience with a man less energetic than himself. It was characteristic of him that his first question when he entered the war office as secretary for war was, "Is there a bed in the building?" "No, sir," replied an official. "Then get one," said Lord Kitchener. Then the official knew that

LIKED SINGLE SOLDIERS.

Although in his sixty-sixth year Lord Kitchener had the vigor of a man ten years younger. He was straight as a dart, stood six feet two inches, his black hair only slightly tinged with gray. His penetrating gray eyes and stern, cold expression were the terror of many hearts who either "got on or got out!" Lord Kitchener was a bachelor. Society he detested. For women he had no time. He devoted himself to his work and did not believe in the domestic joys for the soldier. All his officers when he commanded the army in Egypt had to be bachelors. He did not want to have men around him slaving for house and wife and children. These things were not for him.

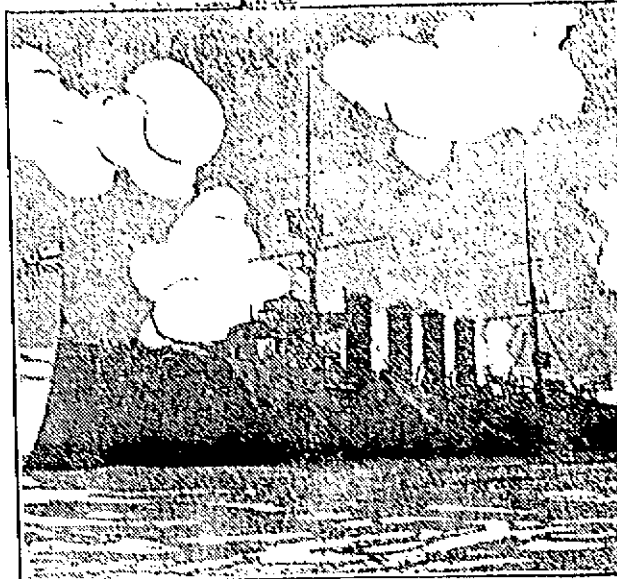
EARL KITCHENER WAS LOVED BY ALL

"Man of Iron"—Won Fame by His Daring Feats in India and Africa in Quelling Rebellions.

WHEN Earl Kitchener, British secretary of state for war, lost his life as the armored cruiser Hampshire sank the popular idol of the English people was taken away.

Kitchener had won his popularity by daring feats in India and Africa and on the outbreak of the present war succeeded Premier Asquith as head of and directed the affairs of the war office in London. Kitchener made frequent trips to the firing lines in France and was in close touch with all military operations. The Germans had been after Kitchener since the war started, and they knew that he made frequent trips across the channel, but until the other day they always failed.

The "man of iron"—that exactly sums up the character and career of Lord Kitchener. Thorough, resolute and possessing that virtue of virtues—stiffness—the work Lord Kitchener ne-



Photos by American Press Association.

EARL KITCHENER AND THE CRUISER HAMPSHIRE.

completed stupor him as one of the greatest soldiers and administrators British has ever produced. Work, no talk, was his motto.

Take the Boer war, for instance. Kitchener went to South Africa in the black days, when Great Britain had suffered a succession of defeats—Stormberg, Magersfontein, Colenso—and British military supremacy was in grave danger. And how the "gentleman" of the ranks and others hated his methods! Soon letters were arriving in England complaining of his arbitrary ways. He was "making him self hated everywhere," "insulting voluntary officers of noble birth daily," "ruining the organization," and so on. But never a word from Kitchener until he broke the silence with the laconic dispatch, "Send me more men." And with these he won through.

"I understand," a friend remarked to him as he was about to sail for South Africa. "That you intend to reorganize the transport as soon as you arrive."

Takes Boer Capital.

"Reorganized" replied Kitchener. "I am going to organize it." And he did, with the result that the army was able to march on the Boer capital.

It was a cousin of Lord Kitchener who told the story of how the famous field marshal got his first chance. A tall, overgrown lad, nearly six feet one inch in height, he managed somehow to scramble into Woolwich. He was not high in the lists, and no one thought anything about him. After leaving Woolwich young Kitchener was gazetted to the corps of Royal engineers and appointed on the Palestine survey—because he knew how to photograph. The authorities at that time wanted some one to go to Pal-

day or night would find Lord Kitchener at his post.

During the South African war he seldom had more than three or four hours' sleep a day, rising regularly at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning and working hard until night. Officers knew that Kitchener always meant business. He had no use for regimental ornaments; practical soldiers were what he wanted. One officer in command of a column had not been heard of for some days. Telegrams were sent in all directions to find him bearing two questions: "What are you doing? Have you taken any Boers and how many?"

His grim, laconic humor was well illustrated by his reply on one occasion to the war office authorities who were pressing a certain weapon. "Keep the gun," he wired. "I can throw stones myself."

No man had a greater faculty for estimating a man's capabilities at a glance. Men did the impossible at a word from him.

"Twelve hours in which to carry this dispatch?" he remarked to an officer on one occasion. "You must do it in six." And the officer, who had staid for twelve hours, did it in five.

Time to Kitchener was everything. While engaged in building a bridge for the advance upon Pretoria the engineering officer, apprehensive of danger to his workmen, urged the use of a different mode of construction, which would be much safer than the one employed, which meant, indeed, over the lives of twenty to thirty men. Kitchener listened patiently and then asked, "How much longer would it take to do the work by this safer method?" "Not more than an hour more," he replied. "Very well, do not change the plan. You will continue the work as it is begun."

Fuel in Ammunition Pouches. The fuel of the armored cruiser was almost exclusively charcoal. This was burned in open pans without gate or fire and gave considerable heat for living forces and tanks. The inconvenience of charcoal was evident, and the best coal in the world was used.

A brave soul in a dying world all was serene—Alex. Bore.

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BREWER'S BLACKBIRD

(Euphagus cyanocephalus)



Length, ten inches. Its glossy sun-glass head distinguishes it from other blackbirds that do not show in flight a trough-shaped tail.

Range: Breeds in the West, east to Texas, Kansas, and Minnesota, and north to southern Canada; winters over most of the United States breeding range, south to Guatemala.

Habits and economic status. Very numerous in the West and in fall gathers in immense flocks, especially about barnyards and cottages. During the cherry season in California Brewer's blackbird is much in the orchards. In one case they were seen to eat freely of cherries, but when a neighboring fruit raiser began to plow his orchard almost every blackbird in the vicinity was upon the newly opened ground and close at the plowman's heels in its eagerness to get the insects exposed by the plow. Caterpillars and pupae form the largest item of animal food (about 12 per cent). Many of these are cutworms, and cotton bollworms or corn earworms were found in ten stonehills and codling-moth pupae in 11. Beetles constitute over 11 per cent of the food. The vegetable food is practically contained in three items—grain, hull, and weed seeds. Grain, mostly oats, amounts to 54 per cent; fruit, largely cherries, 4 per cent; and weed seeds, but quite 2 per cent. The grain is probably mostly wild, not sown, or waste, so that the bird does most damage by eating fruit.

SPECIAL FEATURE NO. 5

SCREECH OWL

(Otus asio)



Length, about eight inches. Our smallest owl with ear tufts. There are two distinct phases of plumage, one grayish and the other bright rufous.

Range: Resident throughout the United States, southern Canada, and northern Mexico.

Habits and economic status: The little screech owl inhabits orchards, groves, and thickets, and hunts for its prey in such places as well as about hedgerows and in the open. During warm spells in winter it forages quite extensively and stores up in some hollow tree considerable quantities of food for use during inclement weather. Such larders frequently contain enough mice or other prey to keep over a period of a week or more. With the exception of the barn owl it is probably the most insectivorous of the nocturnal birds of prey. Its feeds also upon small mammals, birds, reptiles, batrachians, fish, spiders, crabs, and worms. Grasshoppers, crickets, ground-dwelling beetles, and caterpillars are its favorites among insects, as are field mice among mammals and sparrows among birds. Out of 324 specimens examined, 169 were found to contain insects; 142, small mammals; 51, birds, and 15, crabs. The screech owl should be encouraged to starve barns and outhouses, as it will help in check house mice and wood mice which frequent such places.

The Tenor.

One of the strangest animals known to zoologists is the tenor, an insect-eating animal found only in the land of Madagascar. It is supposed to represent a very ancient type of insect which is now almost extinct. Madagascar, once a part of the continent of the African continent, was separated therefrom at a very remote period in the past. As a result a fauna peculiar to the island has been developed.

A Real Dilemma. "What's a dilemma?" asked a small boy.

"Well," replied the other, "it's something like this: If you take out your pocket you'll find it's empty, then it's a dilemma."

Post Script. Found Anna Bell, whom you saw in well at Hartford, Vt. No, Anna; I was mistaken. She's still with her mother's family.

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SURVIVORS DESCRIBE NAVAL BATTLE: GREATEST IN HISTORY OF WORLD

Fight to Death With Both Sides Holding on Like Bulldogs Until the Germans Relied to Their Base.

How the Big British Ships Were Sent to the Bottom. Warrior Abandoned After Fight to Save Her.

A MOND the British sailors who on their return told of the North Sea naval battle one described a duel worthy of the Nelson tradition between the invincible and a big German warship, the identity of which is uncertain.

"The two ships," he said, "fought like bulldogs, all guns firing at once and most of them hitting, with such an enormous weight of metal pouring out that the dust was found to be short. It lasted less than thirty minutes.

"It was a fight to death, and both ships died. The German vessel burst into flames and sank. Almost immediately afterward the invincible followed her to the bottom. Both sank with their flags flying. The water was strewn with dead and alive. But in the midst of the fierce fight it was impossible to arrest the activities for the purpose of saving life.

"The Queen Mary was in the thickest of the fight and did heavy damage. She then became the center of the converging fire of several powerful German ships. She broke in two and went down.

"The lot of the indefatigable was very similar. She was in a smashing fight at close quarters. Then the life was blown out of her. The Warrior had to be abandoned at high sea after being towed for ten hours.

"The Wasp, which was one of the earliest vessels to return to the base, dashed between the Warrior and her enemies and received a salvo meant for the badly hit Warrior. She did not save the Warrior, but probably saved the Warrior's crew.

Big Shells at Short Range.
A survivor of the Warrior told this story:
"We got to very close quarters, less than 500 yards, I should say. It was fair weather, but misty. A westerly gale had subsided. The entire German navy seemed out against us and all ships were firing as fast as they could serve their guns.

"The whole sea looked like one bloody battlefield. At such short ranges you could scarcely miss. Great 15.2 inch shells were coming at us all the time. Bombs smashed clean through the ship, killing every man they touched. We engaged ship after ship. We accounted for two light cruisers and a destroyer.

"We saw the Queen Mary blow up as a result of concentrated fire. It looked as if a magazine exploded. She broke in two and went down like a stone. It was all over in a couple of minutes.

"Right in the hottest of the battle it was impossible to pick up men out of the water.

"The indefatigable went down much the same way. She had given the enemy a pounding, and they gave the same to her. Our losses on the Warrior were few. We were badly holed. One of her engines was smashed, and the others stopped.

"One of our ships took us into tow and drew us out of the line—a grand bit of work in the middle of shell fire and torpedo attacks. We should have reached the base, I think, if the sea had not gone up. We shifted ships without any loss of life.

"All we want is another ship and another 'go' at the Germans, for they are really worth fighting."

Describes the Battle.
Another survivor tells this story of the battle:
"The battle cruiser squadron was moving through the water at twenty-five knots, destroyers and light cruisers in their appointed places. The sea was as smooth as a mill pond, the day was warm, and a slight haze hung over the water. For well nigh sixteen hours the squadron steamed steadily on, then the destroyer screen reported the presence of enemy craft—small craft, but significant perhaps of the presence of bigger vessels. A smart little destroyer action was begun. A light cruiser dashed up to assist, and soon the first phase of the battle was in full swing.

"Later the battle cruisers joined, and when the enemy appeared with the full strength of his battle cruiser squadron all the elements of an evenly contested battle were present.

"But the readiness with which the Germans accepted the challenge must have set Admiral Beatty to thinking hard. The Germans—and from their point of view it may be sound enough tactics not to fight unless they are there in superior force—do not fight as the British do, always and at any cost. For the first time since the war began they stood up to Beatty and his ships, and from the impressions gathered from Beatty's men who have come through the fight the Germans suffered heavily during that phase.

"It was a running fight. The Lion, as on the memorable day off Dogger bank, led the line, followed by the Tiger. Both performed marvels of speed and there should be further honors for the engine room staffs. Opposite them at long range was, among others, an old enemy in the Derfflinger. In the Dogger bank fight the Derfflinger sent a shell into the wardroom of the Tiger.

"It was therefore with peculiar relief that the crew of the Tiger proceeded to

demonstrate to their old enemy that they were very much alive. From the Tiger there went a shell which, as they in a position to observe reported, got one of the Derfflinger's turrets and wiped out a gun crew. Others were played with equally deadly effect on the enemy, and unless the Tiger's men are greatly out in their calculations there is not much more likely to be heard of the Derfflinger.

"The battle raged with tremendous violence. The air was filled with white hot steel, dust and shrapnel. Kars were defeated by the tremendous crash and clatter. If all the opposing forces remained as they were the result was inevitable.

"The battle cruiser action was fought with the enemy lying close to neutral Danish waters off Jutland. Everything was going well with Admiral Beatty when the four superdreadnoughts came up and rushed in to cut off the enemy from his southern base. Admiral Beatty was then to drive in from the north and either force the Germans to shelter in neutral waters or to compel them to accept the challenge of the heavy battle ships.

Germans Re-enforced.
"The strategy was excellent, but it was applied too late. From the south came re-enforcements which provided the explanation of the phenomenon of the German accepting Admiral Beatty's challenge. From the south came the major portion of the German grand fleet. The Wasp got the brunt of the first attack. It is said that she became isolated from her consorts and got surrounded by half a dozen ships. She made a brilliant fight. She disposed of more than one of them and by clever maneuvering showed a clean pair of heels. The other superdreadnoughts retired to the assistance of the battle cruisers, which were then faced with the dreadful ordeal of tackling unsupported the flower of the German navy. It is this phase of the fight which will go down as one of the most gallant deeds in British naval history.

"In naval construction you choose between speed and protection. Battle cruisers are built primarily for speed and are not intended to face up to a prolonged fight against heavy armored and heavily gunned ships. Admiral Beatty knew the risks he was to run, but he had to hold the enemy at all costs. He knew the grand fleet was not far behind, and he knew what it meant if he could hold on until Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe arrived. What Beatty and his men went through during those hours of inferno no one but themselves can ever realize. Strong men, physically strong and strong of nerve, men who had looked death in the face in naval action before, shuddered as they thought of it.

"It was like forty thunderstorms rolled into one," said one of them.

"It was as if all the ammunition in Great Britain and Germany had been let off in one-half hour," said another.

"It was hell," was the commonest description of it."

Kept Record of Battle.
A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald writes:
"One man of the fleet who was in the thick of it possesses an odd relic of the fight of his own making—a little table of the battle giving the hours of the different occurrences and written on the back of a treasury note.

"It had all the appearance of one of those elaborate time tables that sporting writers give at the end of their description of some important game, when a dashing three-quarter goes through to score a brilliant 'try' which makes the grand stand rise as one man.

"At present and doubtless hereafter that treasury note will not be exchanged. It is not a scrap of paper with certain monetary value, but a historical document.

"It was soon after 3 o'clock that the battle opened at a distance of 7,000 to 8,000 yards. The German boats, hurrying along at full speed, were mere blot on the surface, moving under their canopy of smoke.

"Among the British battleships which were engaged with the battle cruiser squadron in the first phase of the fight none took a more prominent part than the recently completed Wasp. She did not have the same disadvantage as the battle cruisers in the face of the enemy's battle fleet, and she took her full share and more in the fight. It is said that to her is due the destruction of at least two German vessels. The measure of protection which she and her three consorts endeavored to afford our battle cruisers by tackling as many German battleships as would face them may account in some measure for the extraordinarily slight damage sustained by those of the battle cruisers which came out of the action.

"To another of the battleships, understood to be the Villant, is ascribed the sinking of an enemy submarine. The U-boat appeared almost across the track of the battleship after having fired without effect at another British vessel. The Villant, racing at full speed, rammed the submarine, which sank at once."

HIS ORIGINAL RULINGS.
Henry Waltham's Debut as a Parliamentary Lawmaker.
In Henry Waltham's "History of the Parliament of 1832," the author tells of his experience as a temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1892.

"The night before the assembled Mr. Waltham's two or three leading friends on the committee came to me and said, 'We can elect you chairman over Cox, but on one condition. I demurred at once. I don't know one rule of parliamentary law from another,' I said. 'We will have the best parliamentarian on the continent right by you all the time,' they said. 'I can't see to recognize a rule on the nose of the convention,' I said. 'We'll have a dozen men to see for you,' they replied. So it was arranged, and thus at the last moment I was chosen.

"I had barely time to write the required 'keynote' speech, but not to commit it to memory, nor right to read it even had I been willing to adopt that mode of delivery. It would never do in such a matter to trust to extemporization. A friend, Colonel Bradford Johnston, who was familiar with my rough manuscript, came to the rescue. Concealing my manuscript behind his hat, he lined the words out to me between the cheering, I having intimated a few opening sentences.

"I took with me. It went with a bang—not wholly without detection, however. The Indians, devoted to Hildricks, were very wrath. 'See that fat man juggle the hat telling him what to say,' said one to his neighbor, who answered, 'Yes, and wrote it for him, too, I'll be bound.'

"One might as well attempt to drive six horses by proxy as preside over a national convention by proxy. I lost my parliamentary law as we went along. Never before nor since did any deliberative body proceed under manual as startling and original. But I delivered each ruling with a resonance—it was better called an impudence—which had an air of authority.

"There was a good deal of quiet laughing on the floor among the know-nothings—though I knew the times were as ignorant as I was myself—and, realizing that I meant to be just and was expediting business, the convention soon warmed to me, and, feeling this, I began to be perfectly at home. I never had a better day's sport in all my life."

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOM.
How the Dusky Maidens of Western Africa Win Husbands.
The natives of western Africa, and especially those on the coast, retain many quaint customs. When a girl has reached her eleventh or twelfth year she is considered quite old enough to enter into the bonds of matrimony. She is taken to the bank of the nearest river and an offering to the particular deity that she and her tribe worship is made with all due solemnity beside the stream. The dusky maid is then publicly washed in the river; a bracelet of black and white beads and gold is placed round her waist, or if her family are not rich enough to provide beads of gold, her waist is simply marked with white lines.

She is then dressed in the best of the family wardrobe and is escorted in a procession through the town to show to all beholders of her beauty that she has reached the marrying age. Her hair is fantastically plaited and she is perfumed with scents.

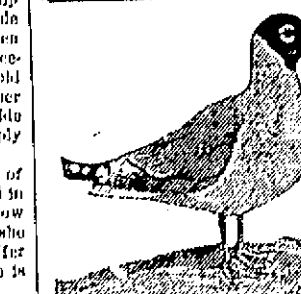
All this done, it is to be lucky a number of eligible young bachelors come forward and make offers for her hand and heart, and the match is arranged on a strict cash basis. The preliminaries concluded, the marriage takes place. The bridegroom gives a feast, to which he and his family and the bride and her family all come. On the day after the feast the bridegroom shows his appreciation of his wife by powdering her head and shoulders with fine clay, and once more there is a procession through the streets of the village.

DRIED FOODS IN CHINA.
An Art in Which the Natives Were Experts Before Our Era.
"In so far as good cooking consists in making the cheap and attractive, the culinary art in China is far in advance of that of all other nations," writes Wong Chin Foo, a Chinese writer, in the Hotel Gazette.

"In a land so densely populated the cook becomes at an early age an important member of the social economy. Not only the preparation of food for immediate but also for future use is his function. Long before Christ they learned to preserve fruits and vegetables by desiccation, compression, pickling, smoking, and candying. They extended and applied these processes to animal tissue. Centuries ago they did what Americans cannot do today—dry clams, oysters and other shellfish until they are as hard as wood and would keep exposed to the air in any climate for years. They similarly desiccate shrimps, crabs, lobsters, flatfish, sturgeon and the like so thoroughly that they can use the unboxed goods, if necessary, for ballasting a trading vessel without injuring their quality or flavor.

"A good Chinese cook must confine his expenditures to the least laid down by his employer—a practice in strong contrast to the loose methods in this country. He can calculate the cost of a meal to within a few cents. He can make an inferior cut of fresh pork resemble the best piece of perfumed pork, so highly prized by his employer or make a mock bird's nest soup scarcely distinguishable from the real. When the spring market falls in price he will buy a quantity of perishable goods and preserve them to last until the autumn."

COMMON AMERICAN BIRDS.
Illustrated by J. S. Silliman.
BARN SWALLOW
(Hirundo erythrogastra)
Length, about seven inches. Blatting among our swallows by deeply forked tail.
Range: Breeds throughout the United States (except the South Atlantic and Gulf states) and most of Canada; winters in South America.
Habits and economic status: This is one of the most familiar birds of the farm and one of the greatest insect destroyers. From daylight to dark on tireless wings it seeks its prey, and the insects destroyed are countless. Its favorite nesting site is a barn rafter, upon which it sticks its mud basket. Most modern barns are not tightly constructed that swallows cannot gain entrance, and in New England and some other parts of the country barn swallows are much less numerous than formerly. Farmers can easily provide for the entrance and exit of the birds and so add materially to their numbers. It may be well to add that the parasites that sometimes infest the nests of swallows are not the ones the careful housewife dreads, and no fear need be felt of the infestation spreading to the houses. Insects taken on the wing constitute the almost exclusive diet of the barn swallow. More than one-third of the whole consists of flies, including unfortunately some useful parasite species. Beetles stand next in order and consist of a few weevils and many of the small dung beetles of the May beetle family that swarm over the pastures in the late afternoon. Ants amount to more than one-fifth of the whole food, while wasps and bees are well represented.

FRANKLIN'S GULL.
(Larus franklini)

Length, fifteen inches. During its residence in the United States Franklin's gull is practically confined to the interior and is the only inland gull with black head and red bill.
Range: Breeds in the Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the neighboring parts of southern Canada; winters from the Gulf coast to South America.
Habits and economic status: Nearly all of our gulls are coast-loving species and spend comparatively little of their time in fresh water, but Franklin's is a true inland gull. Extensive marshes bordering shallow lakes are its chosen breeding grounds, and as many such areas are being reclaimed for agricultural purposes it behooves the tillers of the soil to protect this valuable species. When undisturbed this gull becomes quite fearless and follows the plowman to gather the grubs and worms from the newly turned furrows. It lives almost exclusively upon insects, of which it consumes great quantities. Its hearty appetite is manifest from the contents of a few stomachs: A, 327 nymphs of dragonflies; B, 340 grasshoppers, 62 bugs, 3 beetles, 2 wasps, and 1 spider; C, 82 beetles, 87 bugs, 581 ants, 1 cricket, 1 grasshopper, and 2 spiders. About four-fifths of the total food is grasshoppers, a strong point in favor of this bird. Other injurious creatures eaten are billbugs, squash bugs, leafhoppers, click beetles (adults of wireworms), May beetles (adults of white grubs), and weevils. Franklin's gull is probably the most beneficial bird of its group.

Circular.
"I see there is great activity in shipping circles of late."
"Shipping circles? What do they do that for?"
"What do they do what for?"
"Ship circles. Where do they ship them to?"
"Don't get funny. You know what I mean as well as I do."
"Oh, I get you now. You mean automobile tires."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Narrow Escape.
"Did you see my gunboat last night?" Inquired the pompous Mrs. Norwich of her poorer neighbor.
"No, I didn't," said the poor neighbor caustically, "but I certainly thought he would if he saw another bite."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Woof, Woof!
"This story about the dog show," began the city editor.
"Want me to like it off short?" ventured the reporter.
"No, I want it a whole lot more snappy," grumbled the editor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Friendship.
In the hour of distress and misery the eye of every mortal turns to friendship. In the hour of gladness and conviviality, what is our want? It is friendship.—W. B. Laidler.

BIRDS HIGH IN THE AIR.
Out of Human Sight They Can Have Colle From the Earth.
On Sept. 20, 1898, an aviator in a blimp, England, was watching the sea through a telescope. Every few minutes during the time he was looking a bird was seen to take flight through his field, flying in a westerly direction, but with the head eye and a bird could be seen.
Our ears really tell us more than our unaided eyes about the day birds which are traveling far up in the sky. With nothing to turn them from their course sound waves carry surprising distances either up from the earth or down to it. Balloonists tell us how clearly they can hear voices of people who are scarcely visible to them. We may hear the notes of passing birds which are traveling at too great a height to be seen. The mellow whistling of certain snipe and plovers tell us that they are passing along the bird's air line when it is impossible for us to see them. But if we answer we may in turn see a black speck in the sky which responds to our call and finally circles close overhead.

On one occasion in Central park, New York city, I heard the shrill call of a yellow leg mips which was migrating high over the city. Perhaps he was calling to some companion in the sky. Certainly there was nothing on the earth to attract him. But, putting my fingers to my lips, I whistled a loud imitation of his notes. Quickly he answered. I whistled again and soon could see a black dot circling high above me. Larger and larger it grew, louder and more frequent became his cry, and within a minute, much to the surprise of passersby, the bird was flying anxiously back and forth just over my head. But, unable to find the bird which had called to him, he soon mounted high in the air and continued his journey.—Frank M. Chapman in St. Nicholas.

When We Feared the Indians.
At a recent gathering of the Indians of the old times exhibited a copy of a permit which had been attached to a policy issued in 1898. This permit read:
"The within assured has permission to reside in any settled part of the state of California, Nevada, Oregon or Washington territory and while so residing to make trips (as a passenger only) on first class steamers plying between the ports of Washington territory, the states of California and Oregon and the Hawaiian Islands and to proceed to and return from in like manner or by public conveyance overland."
"Provided that written notice be given by the assured whenever any trip to the Sandwich Islands or to the Atlantic states is undertaken to the general agent of the company at San Francisco, Cal., and provided, also, that on the overland route the said assured to take his own risk by death from hostile Indians."—Wall Street Journal.

A Natural Born Spender.
When a long forgotten cousin died and left Miss Mitchell a round hundred thousand the entire village, after having recovered from the shock, fell to wondering whether the faded little spinster, after having for sixty-three years pinched and scraped and plain saved just to keep soul and body together, would, after all, get much comfort from her eleven-thousand opulence.
The state of little Miss Mitchell's mind was revealed when her next door neighbor inquired what she should do with her money—did she mean to save it?
"Save it?" Her eyes flashed with now found scorn. "Listen to me, Betsy! all my life long I've wanted a pair of side comb with yellow glass beads on 'em, and now I'm going to have 'em; yes, ma'am, even if I should have to go as high as 50 cents!"—Youth's Companion.

Coffee With Milk.
For many years after coffee was first drunk in Europe, says the Manchester Guardian, no one thought of mixing it with milk any more than the Turks and Arabs do now. The use of coffee as a late season to date from 1837. Mme. de Sevigne, writing to her daughter in that year, said that a doctor much in vogue "had taught us to mix sugar and milk with our coffee. They make a most delightful compound, which will help to support me through the rigors of Lent."

In a letter written seven years earlier she had mentioned as an eccentric proceeding on the part of Mme. de la Babilier that "she drinks milk to her tea." Readers of "Unpleasant Tracks in Japan" may remember that one of the Aims thought it disgusting that Mrs. Bishop should drink milk and pollute her tea with a fluid having as strong a smell and taste.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as possible.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries please give the date of the previous number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in black stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
7. Direct all communications to:

Miss E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SAUNDERS, JUNE 7, 1916.

NOTES.

ARNOLD BURIAL PLACE.—Many people are now asking for the part of the will of Gov. Benedict Arnold mentioning the burial place in Newport, and we are printing this extract in the hope that these searches will find it useful. —E. M. T.

EXTRACT FROM WILL OF GOVERNOR BENEDICT ARNOLD. made Dec. 24, 1777; proved July 1, 1778; recorded July 6, 1779.

"My body I desire and appoint to be buried at ye northeast corner of a parcel of ground containing three rods square, being of and laying in my land in or near ye line or path from my dwelling house to my stone built windmill in ye town of Newport above mentioned, the middle of ground in which said three rod square of ground is and shall be ye tomb already erected over ye grave of my grandchild Damaris Goulding, there buried on ye fourteenth day of August, 1777. And I desire that my dear, loving wife, Damaris Arnold, after her decease, may be buried near unto me on ye south side of ye place aforesaid, ordered for my own interment, and I do order my executors to erect decent tombs over her grave and my grave in such convenient time as it may be effectually accomplished, and further I do hereby solemnly prohibit ye selling or otherwise disposing of the said three rod square of ground or any part thereof, but that it be wholly reserved for the use of my kindred relations, for so many of them as shall please to bury their dead in the said ground, and therefore do order and appoint that they shall have, from time to time, on all occasions, to and from ye said burying ground free egress and regress without any molestation from any that shall succeed in the land about it."

ELLIS EXTRACTS from the Newport Mercury 1783-1778. Copy by Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. —E. M. T.

Continued.

1775. May 22. Benj. Almy, adv. Indigo, wines, flour, rice & West India goods.

Gideon Wanton adv. dry goods. Peter Langley, S. part of Thames St., adv. nails, beads and West India goods.

Estate of Abraham Barker, Tiverton; Susanna Barker.

Died, last Tuesday, Mary, wife of Elnathan Hammond, age 63 yrs.

Arthur Dennis, Providence Island, adv. negro for sale.

George Irish, Middletown, adv. Station Noble—a bright Sorrel.

Annie Farrint, to let, house formerly belonging to Robert Taylor, at the head of Taylor's wharf.

George Rome adv. the Brigantine, Brothers, bound for London.

1775. May 23. Testimony relative to Lexington and Concord.

Last Thursday Major Henry Sherburne and Capt. John Topham with one company Colonial troops, also Capt. Brownell with Portsmouth Company, marched for Boston.

Died, widow Lion; Newport.

Died, Mrs. Sisson, wife of Robert, Newport.

Died, Benjamin Bowers, Swansey.

Died, Peter Harrison Esq. New Haven.

Died, this morning, Elizabeth wife of Rev. Ezra Stiles, age 43 yrs.

1775. June 5. 51 barrels of flour taken from George Rome's store and lodged in Brick Market.

Lodewick Stanton coffee house at Green End lately occupied by Nicholas Easton (Whitehall).

Estate of Wm. Wilbur, Little Compton; Thomas Brownell Esq.

Estate of Jonathan Nichols, Innholder. George Nichols and Walter Nichols Esq. adv.; also by same parties, for Sale, 200 acres Dimpling farm.

Thomas Tew, Broad St., Gunsmith.

1775. June 12. Married Capt. Edward Ward to Polly, eldest daughter of Capt. Simon Newton.

Died, yesterday, John Hudson, carpenter.

Died, Capt. Samuel Bayley, Little Compton.

Rev. Ebenezer David ordained this day, Newport.

John Tanner, to let, house adjoining James Robinson's Main St., also chamber over shop.

Job Cornell makes drums near Brick Market.

1775. June 19. Died, last Thursday, Eliza Collins of Boston, at Newport, age 69 yrs.

Wanted, by Rodman & Stevens, to charter vessel.

1775. July 11. Solomon Southwick appointed Postmaster by Gen'l Assembly.

Insolvent, Robert Whitson. South Kingstown; Henry Ward, Sec.

Estate of James Hubbard, Newport. Benedict Illias & John Hubbard, Comm'rs.

Thomas Green having removed to Middletown, Conn., authorizes Joseph Martin, Jun., & A. Maxwell, Schoolmaster to settle his accounts.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

8888. SCOTT.—Who was Elizabeth, who married Francis Scott in Newport, R. I., Sept. 8, 1757? Wanted, her ancestry and the names of their children. —H. A.

8889. FEBRUARY.—What is the date of marriage of Hannah Seabury and Elisha Johnson. They were married in Newport, R. I. Wanted, the names of their children. —W. S. D.

8890. SAYER.—Can any one give me the ancestry of William Sayer, who married Abigail Sayer in Newport. I would also like the ancestry of Abigail. —E. A.

8891. SPENCER.—When did James Spencer marry on March 10, 1742-3. He was married in Newport. I would also like to learn of their ancestry and children. —R. D. O.

8892. HOLME.—John Holme married in Newport Oct. 4, 1784. When did he marry and what is her ancestry? —Y. O.

8893. LILLIBRIDGE.—Patience Lillibridge and Paul Tew were married May 3, —, in Newport. I would like to find the full married date. —U. I.

8894. MARTIN.—Henry Martin was married in Newport May 26, 1743. Can any one tell me whom he married and anything concerning her. —O. E. E.

8895. MARTIN.—What is the full marriage date of Miriam Martin to William Cranston, married May 24, —, in Newport. I will be gratified for an answer. —S. I. C.

ANSWERS.

8892. PECKHAM.—Wm. Peckham, Jr., b. 1875, Aug. 23, d. 1881, Jan. 18, Middletown, R. I., son of Wm. 2, John 1, m. June 24, 1788, by Gov. Saml. Cranston, Mary, b. Oct. 12, 1680, d. May 3, 1782, daugh. of Henry and Dorcas Tew. —R. J. P.

8893. PECKHAM.—Hannah Peckham, daugh. of Daniel and Mary Ross Peckham, b. Middletown, R. I., Oct. 23, 1730, m. Oct. 18, 1744, Newport, R. I., by Rev. Jas. Jeaning, Capt. George Peckham, son of Job and Mary Turner Peckham. —E. J. P.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Margaret Lucy, wife of Cornelius Sheehan, died at her home on Braman's Lane after an illness of about one year, the last three weeks of which she was confined to her bed. The funeral was held in St. Anthony's Church on Monday morning the service being conducted by Rev. Father Manuel Barro. Rev. Father Rooney, Rev. Father Boehr and Rev. Father Burgess were also in the sanctuary. The bearers were Cornelius Sheehan of Providence, Patrick Lucy of Brockton, Charles Healy of Newport and Patrick Murphy of this town. The burial was in St. Columba's Cemetery. The Rosary Society, of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body each person wearing a purple ribbon badge.

Mrs. Sheehan formerly lived in Newport, but about eleven years ago she came with her husband and family to reside in this town. Some time ago they built a new house on Braman's Lane which they have occupied for about a year. She was of a kindly disposition, and a great worker in the church and its societies. She leaves beside her husband two daughters, Mary and Nora, and a son Francis Sheehan.

Parents Day and Flag Day was celebrated at the primary department of the Newtown School on Wednesday with appropriate exercises.

Miss Alice Chase of New Hampshire is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Peckham.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JUNE, 1916

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Set	Moon rises	High water	Low water
17 Sat	4 06	10 24	9 21	6 30	6 35
18 Sun	4 06	10 24	9 50	6 31	6 36
19 Mon	4 06	10 24	10 19	6 32	6 37
20 Tues	4 06	10 24	10 48	6 33	6 38
21 Wed	4 06	10 24	11 17	6 34	6 39
22 Thur	4 06	10 24	11 46	6 35	6 40
23 Fri	4 06	10 24	12 15	6 36	6 41

Moon's 1st qt. June 8
Full Moon June 15
Moon's last qt. June 22
New Moon June 30

6.20m. Evening
12.10m. Evening
2.55m. Morning

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 15th, 1916.

Estate of James Elmer Payor.

DECEASED in writing is made by Mary E. Payor, widow of James Elmer Payor, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that she and Mary D. Payne, of said New Shoreham, or come other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the day of July 1st, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, to said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. PROUD, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, R. I., June 15th, 1916.

Estate of David A. Barker.

DECEASED in writing is made by John L. Barker, of said Newport, requesting that Benjamin D. Barker, of said Newport, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the day of July 1st, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, to said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. PROUD, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 15th, 1916.

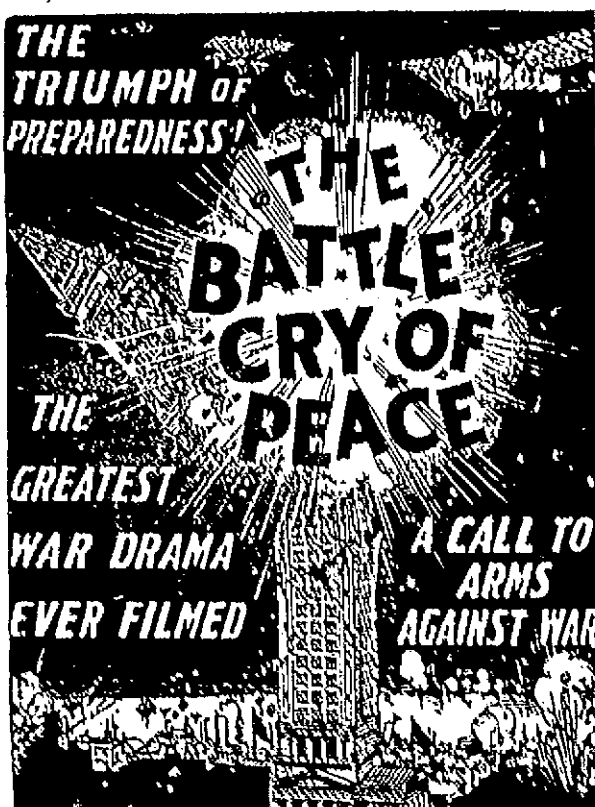
Estate of Mary Ann Dodge.

DECEASED in writing is made by John L. Barker, of said Newport, requesting that Benjamin D. Barker, of said Newport, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the day of July 1st, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, to said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. PROUD, Probate Clerk.

LAFAYETTE THEATRE

All Next Week



Twice Daily 2 p. m., 8 p. m.

All Seats reserved, buy tickets now at the Theatre
Prices—Matinee, 15c, 25c Evening, 25, 35, 50

As Every Woman Knows

These out-o-door dress ups have come to mean a whole lot more than they did a few years ago. Then, so long as it was something to sit on, anything would do—now it must be as attractive for its purpose as the furniture for the drawing room.

Titus' Out-o-door Furniture

For porch and lawn is mighty good looking different from ordinary. Little priced, too. Look it over. Whole sets that really ought to be \$30.00, 5 pieces—settee, arm rocker, arm chair, table and swing.

\$19.19

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-226 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

Incorporated 1819.

Interest at 4 per ct. per Annum.

Wm. H. HAMMETT, Pres.

W. PAINE SHEFFIELD, Vice Pres.

W. P. CARR, Secty.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. K. Covell, W. Paine Sheffield, Wm. H. Hammett,
Wm. A. Sherman, Peter King, Wm. P. Buffum,
Anthony Stewart, Wm. W. Covell, Wm. P. Carr,
Bradford Norman, G. P. Taylor, H. C. Stevens, Jr.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

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HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

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"The Searchlight Route"

AN ORDINANCE Authorizing the New-

pport and Fall River Street Railway

Company to install under-ground con-

duits on Mary Street from Spring

Street to Morgan Court.

High this ordered by the Representative

Council, as follows:

Section 1. The Newport & Fall River Street

Railway Co. and its successors and assigns

are hereby authorized and empowered under

the franchise heretofore granted to them, to

construct and install under-ground conduits

for electric, gas, water, sewer, and other

utilities, and to lay and place the same in

the city of Newport, in the street known as

Mary Street, from Spring Street to Morgan

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of Newport, in the street known as Mary

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mothers of Newport, and all
interested in

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